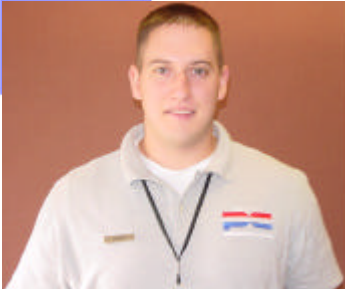


# The Police Corps Weekly

Week 6

27 October 2003

## Recruit Profile



### Name:

Robert Glejf

### Hometown:

Cudahy, WI

### Sponsoring Agency:

UW-Madison PD

### College:

UW- Madison

### Hobbies:

Weightlifting  
Football  
Golf

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## Search And Seizure

By: Recruit Glejf

This week the class learned about how to apply the Fourth Amendment to traffic stops, search warrants, and searches of a person. The Fourth Amendment protects the public against “unreasonable searches and seizures.” This amounts to giving the public a reasonable expectation of privacy, by requiring the police to obtain certain information about the situation in order to

pursue a lawfully and constitutionally correct search. Our instructor for this class was the very informative and innovative speaker, Assistant Attorney General Dave Perlman. Mr. Perlman put the aspects of the Fourth Amendment into very straightforward and understandable terms, so that the class would be able to assimilate the information quite easily. For example, Mr. Perlman set up some

hypothetical situations for the class, in which, the class had to recall their knowledge of the Fourth Amendment, and the respective criteria governing the application of search and seizure. The class enjoyed the time spent with Mr. Perlman and due to his teaching style, many have retained the information taught to us.

## Interview and Interrogation

By: Recruit Bertram

Sergeant Page came back to instruct the recruits this week on the second half of his block of instruction on interview and interrogation. Last time Sergeant Page taught the class about interviewing people. This time he taught the class about interrogation. Interrogation is an important function in law enforcement since the goal is to get the confession of

the guilty person(s) and to eliminate the innocent.

The recruits learned the various techniques of good interrogation. These techniques include but are not limited to language, body posture, questions and theme development. The recruits also learned that interrogation is a skill that needs to be acquired and will take a lot of practice. There are different trends that can be taken into account that

may determine if an individual is being truthful or non-truthful.

Sergeant Page taught the recruits the importance of Miranda warnings and when the warning needs to be given to a suspect or those who are arrested. The class is looking forward to the next block of instruction with Sergeant Page.

# Juvenile Law / Detention Center Visit

By: Recruits Olson / Drobnick

Lieutenant Neuman of the Wisconsin State Patrol presented information pertaining to juvenile law. The presentation was very informative in that it helped the recruits develop knowledge of juvenile statutes and the appropriate steps to take when having contacts with juveniles on the road. The presentation identified some key issues that often come to light when dealing with juveniles, and why juvenile incidents are handled differently than in adult situations.

Many of the recruits knew that juveniles had to be handled differently than adults, but the surprising fact to some was just how differently they are handled. For example, juveniles cannot be held within eyeshot or earshot of the adult prisoners unless that juvenile is being treated as an adult.

Following the presentation, the recruits were given several scenario questions that allowed them to see some of the types of situations they will encounter that would involve juveniles.

In conjunction with the juvenile law presentation put on by

Lieutenant Neuman, the recruits were given an opportunity to tour the La Crosse Juvenile Justice Detention Center. Upon the recruits' arrival, the Supervisor of

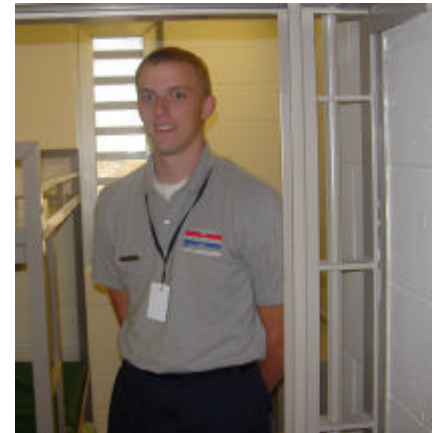


the facility gave them a tour. The recruits were informed of the daily routine that the juveniles housed in this facility go through.

The facility is broken down into two wings, secure and non-secure. First, the recruits toured the secure wing. The housing area of the secure wing closely resembled the stereotypical jail cell. The cells were small and plain; they consisted of a bed, sink, and toilet. Audio and video monitoring devices were apparent throughout this wing. The recruits also visited the facility's "school house." In this room, a teacher from the La Crosse

school district, teaches the students six days a week and eight hours a day. In addition to the school work the juveniles take part in, they also participate in physical activities for 1 hour per day.

After seeing the secured wing, the recruits were shown the non-secure wing. This area of the facility closely resembled a group home. The juveniles are each assigned a bedroom and shared a community room, containing a television, books and games. Since this area is "non-secure" the juveniles are never locked or detained in the facility.



## Agency Spotlight

By: Recruit Schaal

The Kenosha Police Department continues to be an active participant in the Wisconsin Police Corps by sponsoring recruits Dillhoff, Miller, and Schaal in the current class. The



Kenosha Police Department

Kenosha Police Department has approximately 180 officers who serve Wisconsin's 4th largest city and the approximately 90,000 residents that live, work and play in the city. Kenosha is located in south-eastern Wisconsin, very near Illinois's northern border. To help accomplish the task of law enforcement, the

Kenosha police department has bicycle and motorcycle patrol, and participates in a joint Tactical Response Team and Hazardous Device Squad with other local law enforcement agencies. The Kenosha Police Department is headed by Chief Daniel C. Wade.

# Rappelling—Teambuilding

By: Recruit Scott

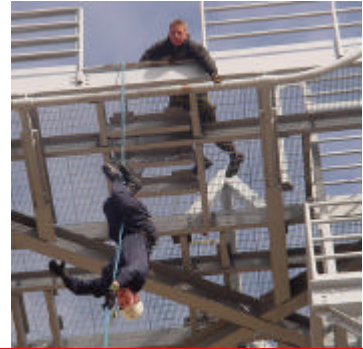
On Friday, the recruits arrived at the Air Assault Course at Fort McCoy and noticed ropes hanging down the two open sides of the 60-foot rappelling tower. The recruits were informed that they were going to rappel straight down the sides of the tower. This was an eye-opener for many of the recruits and all were excited to start the activities.

The west side of the tower simulated a Huey Helicopter. This type of rappel is where the recruits step down onto a heli-

copter skid and proceed to lower themselves to the ground. The east side of the tower simulated a Blackhawk Helicopter. This type of rappel does not include a helicopter skid, so the recruits lower themselves directly from the top of the rappel tower. The first leap off the tower was challenging for many individuals, since they were stepping out into thin air, but all overcame their fears and realized how much fun the trip down could be.

After the recruits got used to the normal rappelling style they were ready for a new challenge.

The recruits were allowed to flip themselves upside-down, wrap their feet around the rope, and proceed to lower themselves headfirst to the ground. Besides the initial awkwardness, the recruits became proficient at this style of rappelling, as well.



## The Picture Says It All:

Photographed By: Recruit Jentzsch

In this picture Recruit Staab rappels down the rope. Utilizing this technique, the person rappelling travels head-first down the rappelling line towards the ground, keeping one hand free at all times.

